

Baby is safe  
ONEG'S  
MARGINAL COLUMN  
By NISSIM REJMAN

**H**AVING learned his lesson, King Hussein seems determined to hold fast to the victory he gained over his opponents last week. Fought and security forces now under the direct control of the Arab Legion, are exploiting the general curfew to investigate the activities of the political parties. Large-scale arrests are reported to have taken place among the leaders of these parties; and the dissolution of Parliament, which has a pro-Nasser majority, seems imminent. By the time the curfew is lifted, there will be few agitators left to incite the demonstrators and riots through which Colonel Nasser has been conducting Jordan's affairs from Cairo. In terms of inter-Arab politics, this means that the Egyptian camp, comprising the "liberated" Arab states of Egypt, Saudi Arabia, Syria and Jordan, is now in a state of complete collapse. The last-minute attempt by King Hussein to preserve some semblance of unity between the four countries are doomed to failure, and Cairo's moderate tone comes rather late in the day to have any real effect in narrowing the breach. Cairo's stranglehold over the internal politics of Jordan is at an end.

**C**OLONEL Nasser has only himself to blame for this development. The viciousness of his anti-Hussein campaign, which lasted three days and three nights, left the young monarch no alternative, no scope for manoeuvring or compromise: giving in was tantamount to abdication, and he was thus compelled to make a last stand. Something was at fault, it seems, with Cairo's assessment of the military situation in the country and, more decisively, inside the Arab Legion itself. In this latter respect a good deal of the misapprehension resulted from the Khayari affair. All Khayari's eloquence to Damascus last Saturday—less than two days after he had sworn allegiance to the King—was a sensational press conference he held there the same afternoon, leaves much unexplained. For one thing, Ali Abu Nawar, the commander of the Legion who preceded Khayari to Damascus about a week before, did not make any similar allegations, despite the fact that it was he, not Khayari, who was accused of conspiracy against the King. It was only after Khayari denied that there was any anti-King conspiracy that Nawar opened his mouth.

**W**HATEVER the explanation of Khayari's conduct, however, his escape to Syria gave the Cairo propagandists the green light. They thought the green light was a repetition of 18 months ago, when rioting incited by themselves and by unscrupulous Saudi agents succeeded in ousting the government and frustrating Jordan's attempt to join the Baghdad Pact, and they proceeded accordingly. But by Tuesday night it was becoming evident that the assault had misfired, and only a few hours later Hussein made his own coup. Cairo's role was complete. The whole campaign was based on a miscalculation: the British were not there to take the blame, and General Glubb could no longer be accused of ordering the deposed King to flee. The Arab Legion could no longer be accused of siding with the British against the King. Moreover, Saudi gold was lacking, the Iraqis were determined not to let Hussein be deposed, and the Syrians were hesitant. Syrian ruling circles are in fact showing signs of annoyance at the Egyptian role in the overthrow of the King. The King's hurried movements in the past three days.

**D**UT Kuwaty, and the Egyptian delegation he took with him to Jeddah on Friday, may have found no success in that discussion with the Saudi potentates. Saudi has made it quite clear that he stands firmly behind Hussein and against Nasser's agents; welcoming the Kuwaty mission, in fact, was the news of his cable of support to the Jordanian King. Saudi Arabia has ceased to feature in Cairo Radio among the "liberated" Arab countries, though no open attacks against it have as yet been made. Barring the possibility that Kuwaty has some deal of his own to conclude with Saudi, his urgent trip can have only one aim: to keep the two kingdoms in as nominal partners in the tottering three-month old alliance at any cost—even in the face of Saudi's declared adherence to the Eisenhower Doctrine and Hussein's silencing of pro-Nasser elements in Jordan. But the conclusion of the Jeddah talks without even the usual communique about full agreement, and Kuwaty's return to Cairo yesterday indicates that Saudi is in no mood for compromise.

**C**OLONEL Nasser must find himself forced into a very narrow corner indeed to contemplate a retreat so unseemly and out of character. Jerusalem, April 26.

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# U.S. is Prepared to Back Israel in Suez 'Test Case'

## Prefers Dispatch Of Chartered Ship Trial Period for Egypt Proposed

**UNITED NATIONS, Saturday (Reuters).**—The Security Council last night adjourned its discussion on the Suez Canal after Sir Pierson Dixon of Britain, the Council President, said that more time would be needed to consider the Egyptian plan for running the waterway. He stated that the Council would reconvene at a date to be arranged between the President and the members.

The delegates of both France and Australia announced the Egyptian plan and said it was against previous Security Council rulings on the Canal issue. They were also the only two delegates to criticize Egypt's denial of passage to Israel ships through the Canal.

The U.S. delegate, Mr. Henry Cabot Lodge, in a brief statement, suggested that the Egyptian proposal be given a trial period, though using the Canal should be subject to only under protest. He said the Egyptian declaration did not fully meet the principles of the Security Council enunciated in October.

**No Guarantee**

Since there was no provision for organized and systematic co-operation between Egypt and the Canal users there was no guarantee that the Council's six principles would be implemented, Mr. Lodge said.

"We think," he went on, "that the interests of Egypt and the users would both be served if the arrangements for the Canal and its operation are such that governments and private concerns can base their economic and business plans on the security of the Canal." He said that the Council should "remain seized of this matter while the system proposed by Egypt is given a trial."

Mr. Lodge also remarked that the prospect of calm in the Middle East did not seem to be in the interest of "certain imperious powers." He said he wanted to show "what a danger the Eisenhower Doctrine (to keep Communism out of the Middle East) would be to the U.S. if it were not for the first time during the debate, when the Soviet delegate, Mr. Arkady Sobolev, accused the U.S. of making a 'show of force' by moving units of its 6th Fleet into the area."

# Massive Threat In Soviet Note To W. Germany

## BONN, Saturday (Reuters).

A Soviet note handed to the West German Embassy in Moscow today contained a "massive threat" and is aimed at influencing internal political differences in Germany, a West German Government statement said today.

The contents of the note have not been released here yet, but a summary was released by TASS in Moscow today. According to the agency, the note said that the Soviet Government was willing to reach agreement with the Western Powers that "no atomic weapons should be stationed in the territory of Germany."

The note said that the equipment of the Bundeswehr (West German Forces) with atomic weapons and the conversion of West Germany into a base of atomic war in Europe would strike a irreparable blow at the national reunification of the German people.

The Soviet note seriously speak of the unification of Germany when the batteries of atomic weapons will be added to the line now dividing Germany into two states, it asked.

The territory of Germany had been converted today into a place of concentration, utterly abnormal in peace-time, of armed forces and military equipment of states belonging to different military alignments, the note said.

The German Government statement today said that a Soviet note was the more surprising because in a dispatch from Bonn, the German Chancellor, Dr. Adenauer, and the Soviet Ambassador, Mr. Andrei Smirnov, on April 25, the Chancellor had said the Ambassador had not asked to be supplied with any.

# Hussein Abolishes Civil Courts In Favour of Military Tribunals

## Kuwaty Confers with Nasser No Relations with Russia

**President Shukri Kuwaty of Syria returned to Cairo from Jeddah yesterday after talks with King Saud on the Jordan situation, and immediately went into conference with Abdul Nasser.**

The two Arab leaders met again last night after Abdul Nasser had called an extraordinary Cabinet meeting to study the results of top-level conversations between Egypt, Syria and Saudi Arabia over Jordan.

Kuwaty was accompanied to Jeddah by an Egyptian delegation including Ali Sabry, Nasser's chief political adviser, and Col. Anwar e-Sadat, managing editor of "Al Gomhuria" and Secretary of the Syrian Arab Republic. Kuwaty had three lengthy meetings with the Egyptian dictator, following his surprise arrival in Cairo on Thursday.

**Missions to Amman**

Cairo Radio said that Egyptian, Syrian, and Saudi Arabian delegations will go to Amman for talks with King Hussein, in the near future. Observers in Cairo interpreted Kuwaty's journey as a "zero hour" attempt to save the "united policy" of the four "free Arab" countries, shaken by the events in Jordan.

The official Egyptian spokesman, Abdul Hatem, said yesterday that Egypt "is more concerned than any other country regarding the preservation of the independence and the security of Jordan, because any evil which might befall Jordan would affect Arab states as a whole." He said there have been no contacts between Egypt and the Arab states to exercise "caution and restraint" in the Jordan situation.

Damascus Radio denied reports that Jordan had requested the withdrawal of Syrian forces stationed in Jordan. It quoted a Syrian Foreign Ministry spokesman as saying that the sole aim of the Syrian troops in Jordan is to "repel the common Israel enemy."

**Report Syrians Leaving Beirut**

But U.P. in a dispatch from Beirut said it was reported that travellers from Syria related that Syrian troops had been ordered to leave Beirut. They were quoted as saying that they had passed long convoys of tanks, trucks, armoured cars, and aircraft. The U.S. Government has been urging caution and prudence to countries in the area for a very long time, Mr. White noted. "That caution is only modified to the degree that the situation worsens in the area. Our contact, daily contact, is not something that has developed in the last 24 or 48 hours. It is a continuing process."

(In Cairo the Director-General of the Egyptian Information Department today denied that any contacts had taken place between the U.S. and Egypt on the Jordan situation.)

In response to questions, Mr. White said that Jordan had not asked for American aid, and voiced the opinion that the Jordan situation is "normal place." The move was described by authoritative sources as a precaution in case the situation got out of hand. Officials said that the situation in Jordan now must be analyzed chiefly in terms of its meaning to her neighbours.

**3 BRITISH SOLDIERS MISSING IN CYPRUS**

NICOSIA, Saturday (Reuters).

Three British soldiers were reported missing yesterday and police started a search for them in the Kyrenia district.

In New York a Turkish Information Office spokesman said today that more than 40,000 telegrams had been sent from Turkey to New York's Government, Averell Harriman, protesting against his invitation of Archbishop Makarios to visit New York.

# U.N. Retreats on Suez Issue

**Pass Diplomatic Correspondent**

The Security Council discussions on the Suez Canal showed a clear retreat from previously stated positions. This was stated yesterday in Jerusalem by diplomatic circles. The Egyptian intention of relinquishing its rights to use the Canal, they added.

It was pointed out that in the past, specifically in September, 1955 and in October, 1956, the U.N. stated unequivocally that the Canal was open to all nations. The six principles of the Convention for the freedom of passage for all nations. They believe that America may be considering a flank attack by working to uproot and diminish Egyptian influence in the Arab world. By isolating Abdul Nasser, the U.S. hopes to make the Egyptian position much more amenable to Western proposals for running the Canal.

At present, however, the American stand is viewed as a tactical acceptance of Abdul Nasser's demands.

King Hussein's recent anti-Arab utterances have also aroused apprehensions as to the future situation along the Israel-Jordan border. Such speeches are viewed as a prelude to renewed armed incursions, despite interpretations that they are made chiefly for "local consumption."

**Egypt's Underground Experts in Gaza**

TEL AVIV, Saturday. — Lt. Col. Ahmed Abdul Aziz Hilmi, who was expelled for subversive activity in Abyssinia last December, has appeared in Gaza, according to a newspaperman who recently visited the Strip. His official position is Operations Officer of the Egyptian Army. He is Headquarters with the UNEF — whatever that may mean.

Hilmi is an old hand at underground activity, as is reported to have engaged in nothing else for five years. He led the pro-Egyptian underground in the Sudan. In Ethiopia, he was credited with leading arms to Moslems opposed to the authorities. It was because of this activity that Hilmi was asked to leave.

The Egyptian "liaison" group in Gaza is apparently growing in size and scope. The aim, as far as can be judged from past experience, would be, first, to make the life of UNEF unbearable, so as to cause their departure, and to cause the Egyptian activity on a larger scale than hitherto.

**HAVE YOU THE TIME?**

Summer-time came into force in Israel at 3 a.m. this morning. Clocks and watches were advanced one hour, putting local time three hours ahead of G.M.T.

# Japan Rejects Ties with Peking

**TOKYO, Saturday (UPI).**—The Government today rejected Communist plans for formalizing relations with China.

An eight-member Cabinet delegation which visited Peking this month urged Prime Minister Kishi and other officials of his administration to take gradual steps "to normalize relations" with China.

The Chief Cabinet Secretary, Mr. Hirohiko Ishida, told the Socialists that the Government already recognized Nationalist China (Formosa) and could not take any action that might be interpreted as going against the policy of the U.N., which recognizes Nationalist China as the representative government of China.

**STUDENTS AND POLICE CLASH IN TOKYO**

TOKYO, Saturday (Reuters).

Police today clashed with students protesting against nuclear tests. Clashes with about 1,500 police today outside the British Embassy in Tokyo.

No casualties were reported, and the students dispersed.

# Syrians Fire At Israel Patrol

A Syrian position opened fire on Friday morning at an Israel patrol north of Lake Kinneret, the Army spokesman announced. The Israel patrol returned fire and succeeded in extricating itself without casualties.

(In Damascus, a Syrian military spokesman announced on Friday that Israel units today took up positions in the area north of Lake Kinneret and opened heavy weapons fire on a Syrian military post, and simultaneously two Israeli boats opened fire and headed towards the post. He said the Syrians suffered no casualties.)

# New Comet Visible In Israel Skies

A comet is visible in Israel skies between 5-10 p.m., summer time, slightly above the horizon in a north westerly direction, the Jerusalem Astronomers Association announced last night. Tonight, it will be situated about two degrees north of Alpha in the Perseus constellation.

The comet was first discovered last November 8 by two astronomers at the Uccle Observatory in Belgium, and has been named the Arend-Roland Comet.

In Israel, it will continue to be visible to the naked eye till the end of May.

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# 'New York Times' Fears Mid-Eastern Munich

**NEW YORK, Saturday (UPI).**—The New York Times today came to a provisional dead-end which, barring a breakthrough, amounts to a Mid-Eastern Munich.

The New York Times wrote editorially today.

The paper criticized the Security Council's "merely taking note" of the Egyptian declaration on Suez, which "flagrantly violates not only the 1956 Convention but the Council's own six principles" to which Egypt has agreed.

The New York Times' editorial today, which points out that the U.S. policy of appeasement on Suez "condemns" Westerners to low wages or later to Cairo's demands. The American Council on Good Government, a delegate to the Security Council as good as suggested that the West capitulate in order to afford Egypt an opportunity to prove its good faith.

The paper added that one method of testing this good faith already exists: to determine how far is Egypt prepared to respect free navigation without discrimination by permitting transit of Israel ships.

# France Views M.E. With 'Optimism'

**PARIS, Saturday.**—France "views with optimism what is happening in the Eastern Mediterranean" according to the Quai d'Orsay spokesman. He said the three Western powers are in constant contact on Middle Eastern developments, although the U.S. did not notify Paris on the movement of the U.S. Sixth Fleet.

Bitterness mingled with "optimism" is reflected in the "Le Monde" editorial today, which points out that the U.S. policy of appeasement on Suez "condemns" Westerners to low wages or later to Cairo's demands. The American Council on Good Government, a delegate to the Security Council as good as suggested that the West capitulate in order to afford Egypt an opportunity to prove its good faith.

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